ACRESTIC TO

be "simply to embarrass and weaken the Demo- had recorded himself in favor of the free and uneratic party"-a sentiment which elicited Demo- limited coinage of silver. (Applause). He becratic applause. Messrs. Forman, of fillinois, and lieved that certain gentlemen were repudiating the Patterson, of Tennessee, spoke in the same strain, history and platform of their State and National and were also rewarded by applause from anti- conventions. He believed in standing by the hissilver Democrats. When Mr. Reed, later in the tory of the party. He believed in the Democrats debate, referring to the speeches of Messrs. Clarke, in a majority, standing by the record they made Forman and Patterson, referred to "the trembling as a minority. He ridiculed his colleague tMr. voices of the stances returning home;" it was the Patterson) for his change of front. He had heard turn of the free-coinage Democrats to indulge in applause of a derisive sort.

A OBLD STAND ON PREE COINAGE.

Two Democrats who spoke-Messrs, Culterson and Bland-boldly declared that the Free Coinage bill is in complete harmony with the silver plank of the Democratic National platform, and the views of the delegates who framed and adopted it. Mr. Culberson's argument in this behalf was especially ingenious and cogent, and was rewarded with enthusiastic applause on the Democratic side. It deserves a wider circulation among the voters of in force all over the house? ("Printers" is Mr. the North than it will be likely to receive through Culberson's description of any one connected with the Democratic newspapers or campaign commit-

Another speech on the Democratic side which excited a great deal of applause, especially on the Republican side, was that delivered by Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who is a member of the Coinage Committee and one of the most carnest and zealous free-coinage men in the House. The contrast which he drew between the Democrats in the last House, when all except seventeen of them voted for free coinage, and the Democrats in this House was exceedingly effective. Mr. Pierce ridiculed the position of Democrats who would vote against free coinage because it could not become a law. "had been shooting popyun tariff bills through the House which they well knew could never become laws."

Mr. Reed has delivered many effective and sarcastic speeches in the House, but never one that was stronger or more sarenstic than that of to-day, the delivery of which occupied only nine minutes

MR. BLAND'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Catchings yielded fifteen minutes of his time to Mr. Bland. He began by sending to the Clerk's desk and having read an amendment which be intended to offer to the Silver bill. It remedied the defect in the Senate measure relative to the redemption of the Treasury notes issued under the Act of 1890. Mr. Bland said that there were certain men

who claimed to be somewhat delicate on the question of a closure rule; yet for the last fifty years there had been a closure rule in the House, and it had not been protested against; the previous question. The talk about opposition to closure was not so much opposition to closure as to the measure to which it was proposed to apply it.

Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, said that he would vote

against the previous question for the same reason that impelled the gentleman from Missouri to do so, because he believed that the rule was useless in its present shape. He regarded the silver question as greater than any question of party. He would vote in favor of closure.

Mr. Forman, of Illinois, declared against closure. He did not believe that any great good could come from the passage of the bill.

Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, said that he would vote to sustain the previous question, and then would vote against the resolution.

MR. REED'S SPEECH.

Mr. Reed spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I desire to say a few words to the House I do sincerely congratulate the Democratic party upon its attitude of repentance. All the time that the sentlemen on the other side were proclaiming how sorry they were for the views which they have recently entertained (laughter) the views which they have recently entertained (laughter-my mird was occupied with a picture of the Democratic party os a minority of this House in the last Congress. I remember how heree they were on this subject. I remem-ber the announcement by the distinguished gontleman who Las since become the presiding offer of this House, that the one thing which the Democratic party yearned for was tree slivers and that declaration was followed to the free silver; and that declaration was followed in the reco silver; and that declaration was ide." (Laughter.)
"Appliance in the Democratic side." (Laughter.)
sember when the distinguished gentiemen who, on romember when the distinguished gentleman who, on account of his many virtues, was at this session made chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the leader of this House, announced that he, too, representing the Democratic party, was in favor of the free coinage of silver. And we had then, swiftly following. "Appliance on the Democratic side." I remember how leader after leader took the floor and announced how carnest and vigorous he was for the free coinage of silver. And for a moment it actually seemed as if the Democratic party had struck a level which might possibly be called a level of principle.

But the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Patterson) has cleared up all that matter. He has explained to us the real principle which underlies the existence of the Democratic principle which underlies the existence of the Demo-

which underlies the existence of the De real principle which underlies the existence of the cratic party—only he has somewhat embellished that principle in order to make a quotation. He says the great principle which underlies the Democratic party is great principle which underlies the Democratic party is

great principle which underlies the Democratic party is public office; and he aids that it is a "public trust"; and that relieves it from the nakedness of a true principle, and it becomes a quotation as well. (Laughter.)

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I well remember when I sat in your place that the whole Democratic party-New-York and Massachusetts, and all the new raging hard-money mensioned up here and voted to overrule a decision of mine, the soundness of which no man here dares to dispute. And not until we got a majority of our own party present against free coinage did these gentlemen who are now so exigorous in their advocacy of "honest currency" step forward, when there was no necessity for their bearing the torward, when there was no necessity for their bearing the brunt and the burden.

Mr. Speaker, whenever you come to actual business, Mr. Speaker, whenever you come to actual business, the Republican party takes the front position, as it does to-day. (Applause on Republican side.) It does not shirk the responsibility, but leads the hosts of opposition at all times, and under all circumstances, to plans and methods of legislation which would injure the currency of the country, and throw a cloud over its business prosperity. Now, I am not complaining of the Democratic party, that they have not had the courage of their bad principles. I am only pointing out to them here, and I wish also that my voice was loud enough to point it out to the country, that they are ready to profess every principle which is founded upon the want of knowledge or assumed want of knowledge on the part of the people principle which is founded upon the want of knowledge or assumed want of knowledge on the part of the people of the United States, catering to their lack of knowledge in order that they may themselves win office by securing votes. But I am giad of that redeeming principle of human nature which makes some of them, when they stand face to face with the injury to their country. Nor do I mind the halting language with which they do it-the trembling volces of the sinners returning home. (Laughter and applause.)

MEN WHO FAVOR FREE COINAGE.

There are different classes of men who are in favor of sliver coinage. There are men on the broad frontiers of this country who are deeply interested, and whose interest, I believe, obscures their honest judgment upon this question. Controlled by their supposed interest, they are blind to the injury which they might inflict upon the countries that the supposed in the countries the supposed in the countries that the supposed in the countries the supposed in the countries that the supposed in th blind to the injury which they might inflict upon the country and the injury which they might do to themselves as well. With such men I have a reasonable degree of sympathy, for they are the pioneers of civilization, broadening he paths of empire in this great country, and everything that I could do for them, consistently with the safety and welfare of the country at large, I would gladly hasten to do. And yet they have no right to ask of me, and of those who believe as I do, to give them a temporary Denefit at the risk of the destruction of the business interests of the country.

terests of the country.

But there is enother class with whom I have no sym-But there is another class with whom I have no sympathy; and that is the class of men who desire to debase the currency of this country for the purpose of paying their debts in a cheaper coinage than that in which they contexted them. I refer to the men who, in order to relieve themselves of individual embarrassment, are willing to wreck their country. And there is still another class against which I have all possible objection, and that is the class which is sometimes represented here, of men who, without believing for an instant in the doctrine they advocate, are joining in the popular clemor in order to get for themselves offices, or to enable their party to assume that "public trust" which they are so anxious always

pose of obtaining office. (Cries of "Oh, no," and derisive saughter on the Democratic side.) It is established for the purpose of carrying out principles. You sheer, but look out of your eyes at the very scene before you. Today we are enabling a Democratic House to profit by our action, and thereby, seemingly, to do a better service to the country than a Benublem, Senate and we are deline. the country than a Republican Senate, and we are doing It burselves unselfishly. (Applause on the Republican side.) There, Mr. Sjeaker, is where we rise above party in all great public questions in a manner wherein the his tory of the Democratic party in the United States affords neither example nor precept. What we must do is that which is best for the country, and that we stand ready to do under all circumstances.

Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, said that the Democrats were here to-day repudiating the action of their

THE DEMOCRACY FOR FREE SILVER.

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, Mr. Bland's able lieutenant, said he would cast his vote in accordance with what he believed to be the history of the Democratic party in the United States-and that was for free silver. (Applause). He agreed with the gentleman from Maine when he said that in last House every Democrat except seventeen, free silver the first time it came up. There was no investing.

that gentleman declare in beautiful language in favor of free coinage. When it was made clear to the people of his district that he had put this bill aside, as cast off baggage, his people would see to it that he was also put aside as cast-off baggage. (Applause).

A DESPERATE ATTACK ON ANTI-SILVER MEN. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, then made a desperate attack upon the anti-silver men. What did the excitement to-day mean? he asked. Why were the galleries crowded? Why were the printers was a great battle of the common people against monopoly. (Loud applause and cheets.) He hurled buck the charge made by the gentleman from Maine that the Democratic party was in favor of debasing the currency of the country The charge was baseless and unfounded. From the organization of the party to the present day the Democrats had been the advocates and defenders of a sound currency. (Applause.) Did the gentle-

man remember that in 1873 a Republican Con-

gress, inspired by domestic and foreign bondholders, destroyed silver? Did the gentlemen remember who struck down the silver of this country and required every man in it to pay gold on his obligations, and required the bonded debt to be paid in gold? At the time this was done silver bullion was worth 3 per cent more than gold bullion. From 1873 to 1878 the Democrats had struggled as never men had struggled before, to overthrow this oppressive financial legislation, and in 187 they had accomplished their object. Were the silver dollars coined under the act of 1878 debased? Were they not the equal of the gold dollar? It was said that it was a bad thing to coin a dollar out of bullion worth but 68 cents. Why was it worth but 68 cents? Because, in order to rob the common people, in order to measure everything by gold, the Republicans had kept up for thirteen years an unnoly and un-Christian warfare on the money of the poor. (Applause.) Put back silver to where it was, and the moment that was done silver bullion would be worth as much as gold. The platform at Chicago was an unqualified declaration in favor of bi-metallism, (applause), and meant that Congress should settle the parity of value of the two metals. they had accomplished their object. Were the

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION ORDERED. The previous question was then ordered- yeas

163: navs 129. The question recurred on the resolution re-

ported from the Committee on Rules, and it was rejected-yeas 136; nays 154, as follows:

Yeas-The Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Arnold Donovan, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Enloe, Epes, Everett, Fithian, Forney, Fyan, Gantz, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Halvorson, Hare, Harries, Hatch, Heard, Hemphill, Renerson, North Carolina; Holman, Hooker, derson, North Carolina; Honorom, South Carolina; Jolier, Johnson, Indiana; Johnstone, South Carolina; Jolier, Jones, Kem, Kendall, Kilgore, Kyle, Lane, Lanham, Lawson, Virginia; Lawson, Georgia; Layton, Lester, Virginia; Lester, Georgia; Levis, Livingston, Long, Mallory, Mansure, Martin, McCreary, McKelghan, McMallory, Mansure, Martin, McCreary, McKelghan, McCrear Millin, McRae, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, O'Farrell, O'Neill, Mistouri; Ous, Owens, Parrett, Patton, Paynter, Pearson, Pendleton, Pierre, Post, Price, Robertson, Louisiana; Sayers, Secriey, Saeil, Shively, Simpson, Snodgrass, Stewart, Texas; Stone, Kentucky; Sweet, Taraney, Terry, Tillman, Townsend, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Warwick, Washington, Watson, Weadock, Wheeler, Alabama; White. Whiting, Williams, North Carolina; Williams, Illinois; Wilson, Missouri; Winn, Wise, Youmans.

136.
Nays-Messra, Amerman, Andrew, Atkinson, Barwig, Beiden, Beitzhoober, Bendey, Bergen, Bingham, Brawiey, Breckinridge, Arkansas; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Brickner, Brostus, Brunner, Buchanan, New-Jersey; Bunting, Burrows, Busey, Bushnell, Gable, Cadmus, Caldwell, Campbell, Caruth, Castie, Causey, Chapin, Chipman, Clears, Alshama, Coth, Missard, Cohin, Carlo ran, Cogswell, Compton, Coolidge, Coombs, Covert, Cox, New-York; Crosby, Cummings, Curtis, Cutting, Daizell, Daniell, Deforest, Dickerson, Dingley, Doan, Dolliver, Dunphy, Durborow, English, Enochs, Fellows, Fitch, Flick, Ferman, Fowler, Funston, Geissenhamer, Gillespie, Flick, Forman, Fowier, Funkton, Greenleaf, Grout, Hall, Hallowell, Hamilton, Harmer, Greenleaf, Grout, Hall, Hallowell, Handleafon, Ibwa; Haynes, Ohio; Henderson, Ibwa; Honderson, Illinois; Hothert, Hitt, Hoar, Hooker, New-York; Hopkins, Illinois; Houk, Ohio; Houk, Tennessee; Huff, Hull, Johnson, North Dakota; Ketcham, Kribbs, Linck, Hull, Johnson, North Dakota; Ketcham, Kribbs, Lagan, Lapham, Little, Lockwood, Lodge, Loud, Lynch Lagan, Lapham, Little, Leckwood, Lodge, Loud, Lynch, McAleer, McClellan, McDonsid, McLiann, McKtnney, Meyer, Miller, Mitchell, Mutchler, O'Neill, Massachusetts; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Outhwaite, Page, Rhode Island; Page, Maryland; Patterson, Tennessee; Payne, Perkins, Powers, Quackenbush, Raines, Randall, Rayner, Reed, Reills, Reyburn, Rife, Robinson, Pennsylvania; Rusk, Russell, Scott, Scull, Shonk, Smith, Snow, Sperry, Stephenson, Stevens, Steward, Illinois; Stone, Charles W.; Stone, William A.; Storer, Stout Stump, Taylor, Illinois; Taylor, Tennessee; Taylor, Joseph D.; Tracer, Van Horn, Wadsworth, Walker, Warner, Waugh, Whoeler, Michigan; Wadsworth, Walker, Warner, Wangh, Wheeler, Michigan Wise, Williams, Marsachusetts; Wilson, Wash-ington; Wilson, West Virginia; Wolverton and Wright-

The following pairs were announced: Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, with Broderick, E. B. Taylor with Oates, Elliott with Allen, Sanford with Geary, Bacon with Rockwell, Belknap with Norton, Craig, of Pennsylvania, with Boatner, Wever with Richardson, Magner with Meredith, Pattison, of Ohio, with Stockdale, Pickler with Morse, Alderson with O'Donnell, McKaic with Peel, Wilson, of Kentucky, with Bynum, Boutelle with Herman.

Griswold, Haugen, Newberry, Lind, Springer, Stahlnecker and V. A. Taylor were absent unpaired. Lind, however, entered the House during the roll call, but after his name had been called. He stated that had he heard his name called he would have voted in the affirmative.

HOW THE VOTE WAS RECEIVED.

LITTLE SURPRISE FELT BY MEMBERS OF HOUSE OR SENATE AT THE DEFEAT.

Washington, July 13 .- It was the general opinion of the members of the House this afternoon that all prospects of silver legislation during the present sesdon of Congress had vanished. The anti-free-sliver Democrats were especially happy and pleased at the result. Messra, Tracey, of New-York, and Williams, of Massachusetts, who took such a prominent part the campaign against the bill, were the recipients of numerous congratulations. The anti-silver men say the vote came within two of that expected by them, better poll, they thought, than had ever been made before on an issue where the lines were so closely

drawn as they were in the present instance.

When asked for his views as to the result of the contest on the Democratic party, Mr. Bland, of Mis-sourt, said: "I have one reply to make. Ever since I have been in Congress we have had the same trouble as now in dealing with all these public questions. The Democratic party has always been threatened with sectionalism, a 'Force bid,' and military rule in the outh, if they voted against section measures which south, if they voted against section measures which the money powers are fighting. The Republican party continually forces as an issue before the people mili-tary rule in the South, sectionalism and a Force bill. Until this is stopped, I see no hope of any general legislation in the laterests of the people.

Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, who has been one of the most active workers in behalf of the silver bill, said that he was not surprised at the result of the vote. it settled the subject for silver legislation for this ses its political effect would be to damage sion. seriously the Democratte prespects in the South. The bill was defeated, Mr. Pierce declared, by men who and previously voted for the Bland bill, who had

since changed their position. Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, sald: "The bill would probably have passed at the next ses sion of Congress. The indisposition to allow Mr. Harrison an opportunity to strengthen himself by vetoing it influenced some members."

Representative Watson, of Georgia, the leader of the Alliance party in the House, after calling attention to the fact that ten Alliance men were willing to support anything necessary to obtain free-silver legislation, said that now that the bill is killed. there would no doubt be an immense impetus to the

People's party.

Representative Payne, of New-York, one of the leaders among the Republicans, said this afternoon: "The Republicans simply made up their minds to hit

use of further discussion of the subject as the mem-bers of the House had made up their minds. The Republicans ought to get proper credit for the victory." The Democratic Senators were not surprised at the vote against the bill, as few of them were so sanguine as to expect its ultimate passage at this session, and all seemed to realize the utter hopelessness of attempting to bring the bill up again for consideration in this session. The Republican silver Senators maintain that the action of the House to-day does not by any means mean the death of the bill finally, Senator stewart being particularly sanguine in his belief that the measure will again be brought to the front at the next session of Congress, and even going so far as to say that he thought that if Congress were two months longer, the bill would pass both Hopses owing to a revolt in feeling. Senator Stewart. led the fight of the silver Republicans in the Senate showed that he felt no surprise at the vote, by admitting that he expected a majority of 20 against

0.0 PTYTH"

Senator Wolcott, another vigorous exponent of the sliver cause, regarded the defeat of the bill as due the main to the pressure brought to bear against it by the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency and the inopportune time selected for ts passage. He, too, regarded it improbable that time to advance it. Senntor Teller also thought the defeat was due to

outside pressure, but believed there was a clear ma jority in the House in favor of free sliver under favor ble conditions; but, like Senator Wolcott, he believed hat the time was inopportune for pressing the ques-

that the time was inopportune for present the time to a vote.

One result of the day's struggle was welcome to all, and that was the distinct advance made toward final adjournment by the disposition of the silver question. Had the bill been taken up and amended, many days would have been consumed before it could have been perfected and made acceptable to both houses. As it is, the length of the session may now be gaused by the necessities of the appropriation bills that are still pending.

COALING STATION AT SAMOA.

STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE SUITABLE GROUNDS

Washington, July 13 (Special) .- By treaty Samea the United States acquired the right to es-tablish "a station for coal and other Naval supplies Seneral Miller having given an opinion that the right ight to make the provision relating to a coaling station operative by the purchase or transfer of land from legal steps toward purchase have been taken and the establishment of the first regularly and fully acquired United States coaling station on foreign soil is now

In 1889, while in command of the Pacific Station Rear-Admiral Kimberly caused to be made surveys of certain tract of land lying in the harbor of Pago Page, Island of Tutulla, Samon, embineing 121 acres, and including a point of land projecting into the haror known as "Swimming Point," and an island near the point, known as "Goat Island," and finally lected this as the site for the coaling station. Since 1889 the Navy Department, through the Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, and Lieutenant J. F. Parker, of the Navy, a special agent, sont to Samoa, has been engaged in an endeavor to determine the owners of purchase of the land were not completed until a few days ago. Even now there are certain minor formalities to be gone through with before this Govern-ment shall be the full legal owner of the station. On the assumption that the station practically be

an officer to make a full and careful survey of the land secured to determine the best position for a 270port, advertisements through newspapers for the con As there is an ample appropriation available, it is reasonable to suppose that within the next year, least, the United States will possess a creditable coal-ing station on the Pacific, peacefully and honorably

THE PRINTING OFFICE SITE.

Washington, July 13 .- During the discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in the Senate to-day Mr. Manderson, chairman of the Committee on Printing, spoke of the Government Printing Office buildprevious efforts made to obtain a suitable site. committee had examined all the sites, and had come the present building. The one nearest to the Capitol and nearest the present printing office was what was known as the baseball grounds, containing 170,64; square feet, and which could be purchased for \$242. 000. The only objection made to it was that a good foundation could not be obtained there, Tiber Creek eral Meigs, Supervising Architect Clark and Inspector Entwistle had all expressed the opinion that it was perfectly safe place for foundations.

Mr. Vest pointed out that the amendment, which was to be offered by the Committee on Printing, proposed to appropriate \$250,000 for payment for the site that that committee might select, without making a report and without action on the part of Congres-Mr. Manderson then changed the amendment.

Without closing his remarks, Mr. Manderson vielded the floor, and Mr. Allison asked and obtained that after 3 o'clock to-morrow debate on the bill and all amendments shall be conducted under the five minute rule. He knew of no other controverted question in volved in the bill.

AGREEMENT ON THE DIPLOMATIC BILL. Washington, July 13 .- The conferrees on the Diplo-

matic and Consular Appropriation bill reached an agreement to-day, the House surrendering the only em at Issue, being the appropriation of \$65,000 for the expense of the Inter Continental Railroad survey A restrictive clause, however, will accompany report, which makes it unlawful for any United States officer or person connected with the International Commission of Engineers as a representative of the United States to participate in any action as to pro-posals to build the whole line or any part of it.

THE LAST OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Washington, July 13 .- The General Deficiency Mil. the last of the regular appropriation bills to receive action in committee, was reported to the Senate to day, with amendments from the Committee on Appro priations, and was placed on the calendar, Mr. Hale giving notice that he would call it up as soon as the sunday Civil bill should be out of the way.

WHALE AND SWORDFISH IN COMBAT. From the San Francisco Chronicle.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Visitors to Montercy were entertained recently by the sight of a duel between an immense whole and a swordish, which ended fatality for the larger but more defenseless monster of the deep. The whale was first seen by a party of bathers one pleusant Miernoog last week, and appeared to be enjoying himself by inally swimming about the bay and occasionally sending a shower of spray aloft like that thrown by a powerful fountain. The presence of the while or some other cause seemed to frighten the small 6th that abound in these waters, and great schools pressed closely inshore, the waters in pinces near the beach being fairly allee with them, while the surface was kept agitated by their leaping into the air as though seeding to escape from some invisible enemy.

The whale followed the schools of fish inshore, when undeenly there was a tremendous splashing of the water, the great manuful was observed to move harriedly hither and thither, while the contortions of his body and his strange actions convinced the observers that he was engaged in dendly combut with some other monster of the deep. It was a singular duel and it lasted for some time. Nothing but the whale was visible, his enemy never coming to the surface or within range of those who were watching the sceno.

whale was visible, his enemy never coming to the surface or within range of those who were watching the sceno.

Finally the thrashing ceased, the water became caim, and then the whale was seen laying motioniess upon the surface of the lary, as if dead. This continued for some time, but after about an hour he seemed to revive, and after lashing the water for some time with his tail he headed for the outer bay, where he was subsequently seen by the aid of a glass to have resumed his motionless condition.

The following morning several persons searched the heach to see if they could find any trace of the previous day's combat, and they were rewarded by discovering the dead body of the whale high and dry on the rocks only a short distance from Monterey. Some eld whalers who were among the party of discovery were struck with the peculiar manner in which the manmal was lying. The body was considerably above low-water mark and the fins were extended, giving the impression that the whale had come ashore himself and afterward died. It appears, according to the testimony of those versed in such matters that a whale dying in the water has his fins close to his sides, and the position in which they were found lends color to the belief that the monster was still ally when it came ashore.

An examination of the body revealed the existence of several wounds on the under side which were of a character such as could only have heen inflicted by a swordish, and are conclusive proof that it was a duel between these two denizens of the deep that had been witnessed the previous afternoon.

The careass measured saventy-five feet in length, and the blubber was removed and tried out. For several days the stranded while was the centre of attention for the enlive contry round about, and many handreds of residents and tourists visited it.

Bathe the FACE and HANDS when heated, the HEAD when hot and aching, the FEET when tired and swollen, with POND'S EXTRACT. It is healing, cooling, refreshing; quickly reducing any inflammation, speedily inducing sleep. Unequaled for insect bites.

Manufactured only by Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Ave., New-York. Refuse substitutes.

SUNDAY CLOSING VOTED.

SENATOR QUAY'S WORLD'S FAIR PROVISO ADOPTED.

AN AMENDMENT ALTO CARRIED AGAINST THE SALE OF LIQUOR ON THE GROUNDS-THE PROVISO DISTASTEFUL TO THE

BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 13 .- The Senate gave the Chicago

World's Fair managers a very uncomfortable quarter of an hour to-day, to their dismay and disappointment coupling with the gift of \$5,000,000 carried in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the two radical provisos that the Exposition shall not be opened on Sunday and that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold within the World's Fair grounds. Whether the management will care to accept Government aid under these restrctions seems problematical; but so strong a sentiment has been developed against any gran not coupled with similar conditions of some sort that the Chicago people will probably have to accept what Congress is now willing to give in this restricted was or get nothing at all. Mr. Quny's Sunday-closing pro viso went through this afternoon with rather expected case. Its opponents could muster eleven votes for a motion to kill it by laying it on the table. After this feeble showing, they gave up the fight completely, the proviso being accepted when Mr. Petter, of Kansas, followed up Mr. Quar's suc

cess by offering a provise that the \$5,000,000 should be paid out of the Treasury only on condition that no intexicating liquors should be sold within the Jackson Park Grounds. The vote was a close one, but Mr. Peffer got a majority of two, the roll-call showing 28 voted ave and their votees had turned the scale. med to worry Mr. Palmer a good deal, and he soon gave indication of a willingness to shift his position and help the World's Fair managers out of the barrasements into which the Petter amendment had plunged them. He presently offered an amendment of his own on the liquor-selling question, which he pronounced a fair compromise between total closing and indiscriminate selling, and this compromise will be voted upon to morrow as a substitute for the Committee of the Whole and into the Senate. M prohibition. Besides, it is argued, though the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was closed on Sundays, yet the sale of figuors on the Fairmount Park grounds was never interfered with. The Senate ad-

journed with the Sundry Civil bill still in committee Mr. Peffer gave notice of a substitute for the section appropriating \$5,000,000 on condition of an agreement being entered into for repayment of the Mr. Sanders moved to lay Mr. Quay's amendment Rejected-yeas 11, nays, 45. The Sen-

ators voting to lay on the table were Mesors. Blodgett, Carlisle, Daniel, Gibson (Maryland), Hunton, Palmer, Peffer, Sanders, Sawyer, Vest and Vilos. Mr. Turple, as part of his remarks, sent to the Clerk's dock and had read a protest against Congress's

mmitting itself to a union of religion and State.
Mr. Quay's amendment was then agreed to without

tion a provision prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquoes on the Exposition grounds exeeps for medical, mechanical or scientific purposes.

Mr. Platt favored the amendment, but thought that tt should be confined to the "sale" of liquors.

Mr. Peffer modified the amendment by making it apply merely to the sale of liquor.

Mr. Vest ridiculed the amendment and said that

the "eminent reformers" who had taken hold of the matter ought (in order to be consistent) to include cigarette smoking in their denunciation-it being much re to be depretate beer or wine. But the whole thing was rink hy-poerisy, and Senators knew it-rank hypoerisy.

The question was taken up and Mr. Peffer's antinquor amendment was agreed to-yeas 28, nays 26, The following is the vote in detail: Yeas-Moests, Allen, Allison, Caret, Chiendler, Colquitt,

Cullom, Dolph, Felton, Frye, Gallinger, Haip, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hiscock, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, cutdock, Palmer, Peder, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Sanders, Sherman, Stewart, Stockbridge and Wolcott-28, Nava-Mesers, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Bledgett, Brice, Cameron, Carilale, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, George, Gibson Louisians), (dibson (Marvised), Gray, Ilili, Hunton, Renna, Manderson, Power, Quay, Ransom, Vest, Vilas,

cornees, Waithell and White-20.

Mr. Allison moved an amendment (which was agreed o) Umiting the gross expenditures for medals, cleri-

Mr. White offered an amendment giving the United States priority and precedence in the repayment of the coms advanced, except as to a future subscription of \$3,000,000, that may be made by the people of Cla rago, and us to which the subscribers shall be ratably entitled with the United States.

After a long discussion Mr. White's amendment was rejected yeas, 20; nays, 38.

Mr. Herry argued against the whole Exposition mendment on constitutional grounds and because he wanted the show to be run without any partnership with the Government.

The Exposition amendment was agreed to 51; nays, 14. The Senators voting "Nay" were Messra Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Carife b, Cockrell, Coke, George, Harris, Irby, Jones (Arkansas), Vest and Walthall.

As agreed to finally, the World's Fair amendment provides for the recollage from the uncurrent abraded

As agreed to finally, the World's Fair amendment provides for the recoinage from the uncurrent abraded subsidy coin of \$5,000,000, in half-dollar silver souvenir pieces, which are to be paid out to the Columbian Exposition monthly upon estimates approved by the secretary of the Treasurs, for material and labor, after assurance that the sum of \$10,000,000 has already been collected and disbursed, and that provision has been made, or will be made by the proper authorities, for the closing of the Exposition on the first day of the week, commonly called sunday, and after guarantee that any further sum necessary to complete the Exposition will be provided by the corporation. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated to meet the expense of recolunge; the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Exposition grounds shall be prohibited, except for medical, mechanical and elemitic purposes, and detailed vouchers and statements of tece.pis showing monthly expenditures are required to be held with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission is to meet all expenses of the departments of the Exposition, Juries, Judges, committees and cleras; the gross expenditure for medis, diplomas, committees on awards, judges and Juries, etc., being limited to \$6,00,000. From the net receipts of the Exposition the Government is to receipts of the Exposition the covernment is to receipts of the Exposition and the city of Chivago's subscriptions. Lastly, provision is made for the procurement of medals and diplomas. Several committee amend ments were offered in other portions of the bill and were agreed to, including one appropriating \$200,000 additional for the suppression of epidemic diseases.

NEW HEADQUARTERS OF A GRAND ARMY POST. The members of the John A. Rawlins Post, No. o, of the Grand Army of the Republic, formally pened their new headquarters and club rooms, at No. 142 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth st., last even

ng. This post was formerly at No. 52 Union quare, but the new rooms in Harlem which were he consequence is that no less than fifteen new applications for membership have been received sinc he change. These new members will all be initiated at the next regular meeting of the post, which will be held on July 27. There were present last evening the officers and many of the members of nearly all he other Harlem G. A. R. posts, and after a short, ocial meeting, at which Commander Hawkins presided, refreshments were served, and a very pleasant even-ing was enjoyed. The officers of the Hawkins Post are: J. J. Hawkins, commander; F. M. Wilson, ad-numit; F. T. Wilson, senior vice-commander; S. T. white, junior vice-commander; J. J. Butler, quarte-naster; W. W. Griffin, surgeon, and John S. Ellison,

Don't decide on your summer outing until you have examined the facilities offered by the New-York Cen-tral

THE GRANITE STRIKE AGAIN

MONUMENT -WORKERS GO OUT.

EMPLOYERS TAKE ACTION AGAINST THEIR MEN | Open Fire-Places: -LABOR NOTES.

The latest development in the great granite strike occurred yesterday, and it has probably given to the struggle a new lease of life. About 500 men employed in the monument works at Evergreens, Cypress
Hills and Middle Village cemeteries of Brooklyn were locked out yesterday morning because they re fused to work on stone from the quarries of the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New-England. When the granite strike began on May 14 there was in the monument works in this city and Brooklyn large supply of stone, but about a week ago of the "Dlacklisted" stone had been received at most of the works here. The curvers, cutters, rubbers and other workers informed the proprietors of the works that they had decided to refuse to handle the objectionable stone. Notice was given to the men a few days ago that unless they consented to handle this stone the works would be closed against them yesterday morning. This threat was carried out, and at Evergreens Cemetery thirty carvers, twenty rubbers and about fifty other workers were locked out by the following firms: George Kochi, A. Markthaler, John Rodman, Conrad Noil, John Murphy and R. Cocraft & Sons. At Cypress Hills Cemetery 140 men were locked out by the following firms: Hall & Sons, Moss, Broker & Waldorf, John Bennett, H. Walmer, James Walsh, George Noll and Layton & Thorne. Cemetery by these firms: John Suter, H. Schreider, Rudolf Ude, Ross & Lang, John Barenall, J. Nash,

B. Powells, F. Van Size and Fletcher Brothers Five days ago these firms, in order that ther should be no misunders'anding, gave to each of their stone-workers a sample of the stone upon which they would be required to work yesterday. The men readily saw that the samples came from the "black Kings County branch of the Granite Cutters' National be handled. The meeting was the liveliest one which the maior has held in months. A large number of members were opposed to assisting the New-Eng-land granite cutters, believing that the days of the granite strike were numbered. It was finally deided by a large majority to refuse to handle the stone Most of the stone used in the monument works in

Brooklyn is furnished by John Peirce, of the Grantte Manufacturers' Association, and by the Quincy, Mass. quarries. The employers who ordered the lock-out resterday belong to the Granite and Marble Manufacturers' Association, of which George Koehl is president. It is probable that the cutters, rubbers, carvers and polishers in the works at Calvary Ceme icry will be locked out to-day.

It has been definitely decided by the Board of

Walking Delegates of the Building Trades to take up the fight of the Housesmiths' Union against the Iron League. In accordance with this decision strikes William sts.; on Brokaw Brothers' annex, at Astor Place and Lafayette Place; the building at No. 712 Broadway; new buildings in Washington Place, be tween Greene and Mercer sts., and in Waverley Place between Mercer-st, and Broadway; Stern Brothers new store, in West Twenty-third-st., and the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second-st, and Fourth-ave. About 150 housesmiths stopped work on these

several members of the Building Material Exchange, when asked yesterday about a circular recently issued by the Iron League, calling upon them to co-operate with the League in forming a company for carting building materials, said that the proposition had been considered, but would not be acted upon. They said, however, that steps were about to be taken to break up the strike of the Public Cartmen's Union. Tomorrow the union will be informed that unless it resumes work on Monday, it will no longer be recognized. If this lockout is ordered it will affect 1,600 men. The threats of the Iron League and the House-smiths' Union may after all amount to something. for it now appears that several thousand men may be locked cut and many more compelled to stop work on account of the threatened inactivity in certain building trades during the coming week.

The differences between the Oils Elevator Company and the Elevator Constructors' Union were amicably settled vesterday, the company agreeing to reduce the hours of work from nine to eight a day.

Fall River, Mass., July 13 .- At a meeting of the pay all day help employed in the mills the same wages for fifty-eight hours' work that were heretofore puld for sixtp hours' work. All the operatives employed on piece work were advanced 3 1-3 per cent on their present wages. The prices hereafter to be oald for weaving print-cloths will be 10.03 cents a siece. The new list will go into effect from July 11 action of the manufacturers was a complete su prise to the operatives, and was unsolicited. All mills are now running under the fifty-eight hour law.

THE MERCURY CLIMBED HIGH.

GREES-MANY PEOPLE PROSTRATED.

About the only comfortable pare in New York vestoring was in a swimming tath. The heat of the two preceding days had got the big buildings in such a condition that they resembled overs, and one who walked over the blistering pavements could imagine he was undergoing the mediaeval ordeal of the red-hot plough shares. The mercury mediacval ordeal of the red-not plouse shares. The mediacval began to rise at 6 a.m., and kept going up until 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon. The humidity was 75 per cent and helped to make things uncomfertable. The highest temperature recorded by the efficial thermometer in the office of the Weather Bureau, on top of the Equitable Building. of the Weather Bureau, on top of the Equitable Building, was 92 degrees. Thermometers in the street recorded a temperature of 93 degrees at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 a.m. the mercury steel at 74 degrees. At 9 o'clock it had climbed to 79 degrees, and at noon it stood at 86. At 6 p. m. it recorded a temperature of so'degrees, and was slewly going down.

Just before dark clouds rolled up from the West and covered the sky. At 9 p. m. a thunder-storm cooled the air. The prespects are that today will be cooler and that the city will receive some relief from the intense heat which has prevailed for the last three days.

The following cases of prostraton from the heat were greated vesterday by the pelies.

William Butter, No. 373 Brookawa, Huga Metalery, Bunievard and One-hundred-and-statistics; Adam Strul, No. 77 Hesterst.; Theodore Lemater, No. 210 Second-st.; James Flaugun, Eleventh-ave, and Sans Vest-st.; Mary Hogan, Lafayette, N. J.; William Ward, No. 1,701 Madi-Johnson, of No. 32 Clinton at., Hoboken, while driving wagon slong Hudson-st. restorday afternoon, suddenly recled under the heat of the sus and fell to the readwar, his head striking the stones and fracturing his skull. He as taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

J. W. B. DOBLER AT DEATH'S DOOR.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WEST SIDE BANK TRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

J. W. B. Dobler, president of the West Side Bank at No. 485 Eighth-ave., was stricken with apoplexy at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., last Tuesday night and yesterday he was not expected to live. Mr. Dobler left the bank last Saturday afternoon as well as usual, intending to be gone for a three or four weeks' vacation. The first news of his tilness received at the bank was in a letter from his wife on Tuesday last, saying that her husband was taken sick on Sunday. Indigestion was thought to have caused the trouble. Yesterday a telegram from Mr. Doblee's on was received at the bank, telling that Mr. Doble had been stricken with apoplexy the day before and was lying unconscious and in a critical condition. A dispatch last evening said that Mr. Dobler was

not expected to live twenty four hours. Drs. Vroom and De Mund are attending him. Two years ago last March, Mr. Dobler had a stroke of paralysis, and was



scription. It cures all the de-rangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sex. It's the most perfect of strength-givers, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. For overworked, debilitated teachers, milliners, seamstresses, "shopgirls," nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, it is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

"Favorite Prescription" gives satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it is

in every case, or money paid for it is promptly refunded. That's the way it's promptly refunded. That's the way its sold; that's the way its makers prove their faith in it. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. World's Dispensary distance of the system.

Household Art Rooms.

A fine and large assortment of Brase, Brone and Inch in new and elegant designs.

Tile

Mantels in all woods, native and foreign, from our own special architect's designs.

of every foreign make in rich enamel colors, ings, and Patterns for Floors, Walls, Hearths, etc. Special designs submitted upon application, for Halis, Vestibules and Bathrooms.

J. S. Conover & Co., 28 and 30 West 23d St. Foundry and Factory: 526; 528 and 530 West 25th St.

seen able to attend to his business regularly. Ma Dobler has been identified with the banking interests of New-York for over forty years. Promoted from a clerkship in the old Bank of the Commonwealth, now out of existence, he became cashier of the Sixth National flank. In 1800, the West Side Bank was established as a State bank, Mr. Dobler being one of the founders. From 1809 till 1800, he was cashier, and then became president.

JERSEY CITY BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS.

LAST DESPERATE EFFORTS TO SAVE THREE OF THEM FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

Trenton, July 13 (Special) .- Prosecutor Charles E. Winfield, of Hudson County, ex-secretary George L. Robeson and Charles J. Peshall appeared before Judge Green this morning, and argued the motion for a rule to show cause why the appeal taken by Peshall from Judge Green's decision in the application for a writ of habeas corpus for the Jersey City ballot-box stuffers should not be vacated. The courtroom was filled with lawyers who were anxious to hear what Mr. Peshall had to say to the charges of fraud in securing the amdavits. Prosecutor Winneld read to the court the testimony taken at Jersey City on Saturday last, in order to show that the affidavits upon which the application was made were intended to deceive the court.

Robert Davis, the jailer, to come to the Hudson County jail and take the affidavits of the four men, Moschelle, Fallen, Hart and Durancy. He arrived at 11 o'clock, and took the affidavits of Hart, Fallen and Moschelle at 12:05. Durancey did not arrive. The men were not in cells, but in the dining-room. The testimony of Sheriff McPatilips, Henry Hanley and Judge Jacob H. Lippincott showed that the whole

D. W. Fish testified that he had been sent for by

matter had been a scheme to get the affidavits in order to make the applications. Davis, it is alleged, was back of the scheme and hid the men in the jall while Sheriff McPatilips was looking for them on the outside. They were not confined in cells, and entered the fall on their own responsibility. Prosecutor Winfield in his argument said:

the fall on their own responsibility. Prosecutor Winfield in his argument said:

These men had been convicted, their coses had gone all through the superior courts, and a final success adverse to them had been handed down. Further contest was necessary in order to keep them out of prison, and tactics were resorted to which, although successful in a certain case, members of the bar will look upon as unusual, unprofessional and abhorvent. Before applying for a writ of habens corpus it is necessary to be restrained from liberty, and in order to do this the men were secluded in juil at midnight. How were they in fall—as prisoners or as guests of Robert Davis, the julier? There is nothing in the records, and Davis had no authority; therefore they must have been guests. This was part of the scheme, and was a pretence to put the men in custedy in order to secure the application, half an hour after they had walked into the juil their affidavits had been taken. Every man assisting in it knew that it was a fraud. The sheriff did not know where the men were. Davis had no authority to take the men, as they should have appeared in court. Therefore I submit that the whole application was a falsehood from beginning to end, and an imposition on the court.

Mr. Peshall, in reply, held that no actual confinement was necessary, but that, even if it was, the man had the part of the server of the submit that the whole and an imposition on the court.

ment was necessary, but that, even if it was, the men had all been confined in the jail from 11 o'clock on Wednesday night until they were sentenced to state Prison on Friday. He claimed that if there was any unprofessional act it was on the part of the Hudson County authorities in discharging the writs issued by Judge Green. Mr. Peshall further contended that from the time the decision was handed down by the Court of Errors and Appeals the men had virtually been deprived of their liberty, although not in actual confinement.

After talking for nearly two hours he closed his case. and Mr. Robeson reviewed the proceedings, declaring that the lawyer who attempted to deceive the Federal Court in such a high case as habens corpus was fooling with edged tools. Judge Green will give a de-

THE 171H CONNECTICUT VETERANS.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 13 (Special) .-- Colonel Henry Huss, chairman of the executive committee of the 172 Connectiont Volunteers Veteran Association, has called a meeting of the committee at the Atlantic Hotel, in his city, at 10 a. m. on Tuesday next. The other members of the committee are Colonel S. G. Blakeman, of Shelton; Major P. Wade, of this city; Lieutenant Charles Smith. of Norwalk, and Lieutenant M. Bliss, of New-Cansan-

THE WEATHER REPORT. A LITTLE LOWER TEMPERATURE PROMISED. Washington, July 13.-The baremeter has fallen on the Washington. July 13.—The baremeter has fallen on the Atlantic coast, in the Southern States and the Northwest; it has risen in the take regions, the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys; it is highest over Southern Florida and lowest north of Dokota, with indications that a accordary low is forming over the western portin of South Danota. It is generally cooler in the Northern States dust of the Mississippi and in Missouri, and warmer in the Southern States. Bain has prevailed from Northern Nov-England southwestward over the Central Mississippi Valley. Local showers are reported from the East

ern New-England southwestward over the Central Messsippi Valley. Local showers are reported from the East
(mil States and Tennessee. Generally fair weather has
prevailed in the South Atlantic and West Guif States,
the Upper Luke Region and the Northwest. Showers,
fellowed by clearing, cooler weather, are indicated for the
Allantic Coast States, north of North Carolina, Thursday, FORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY. Por New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsyl

vania. New Jer ey and Delawore, showers, followed by ilcaring weather; cooler; westerly winds. For Maryland and Virginia, local rains, clearing during

For North Carolina, fair, except local showers in South Carolina and Georgia, generally fair. For Eastern Florida, fair; slightly cooler.

For Western Florida, light showers For Alabama and Missi-sippi, light showers.
For Louisiana and Eastern Texas, generally fair.
For Tennelsce and Kentucky, showers, followed by For Arkansas, fair, proceded by showers.

For Western New-York, Western Pounsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, showers to-night, followed by clearing For Indiana, generally fair.
For Michigan, fair; slightly warmer.
For Illinets, showers in the south; warmer.

For Missouri, oc. asional showers; generally warned. For Minnesota, fair, to lowed by light showers; coder fight.
For Kansse, local showers,
For Nobraska, showers, in the northeast; warmer,
For lows, fair, followed by showers,
For tiows, fair, followed by showers,
For the Dakotas, slight local showers; cooler by night
For Colorado, generally fair; cooler at might.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morating. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 8 9 10 11

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmac'j.

Tribune Office, July 14, 1 a. m.—Clear weather prevailed vesterday until late in the afternoon, when the sky clouded and there was a sprinkle of rain. In the evening there were signs of a diatant thunder shower in the west. Light were signs of a distinct thunder shower in the west. Light southwesterly and northwesterly breezes were the rule. Humidity registered .72 in the morning and .77 in the evening. The temperature ranged between 74 and 95 degrees, the average .51% being 4% higher than on the corresponding day last year and 1 higher than on Tuesday. In and near this city to-day there will probably be significant, preceded by cloud,ness and possibly a sheep; slightly cooler.

First through car for Paul Smith's, Sarana Ins.
Tupper Lake Junction and Childwold, via Ser-Yol
Central Adirondach and St. Lawrence Rathway, sileave Grand Coutral Station, Friday, July 19th,
17:300 p. m. New Wagner Palace Sicepins of through without change.